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CH IF08WS101C1495AMPLE 6 XE
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION
7101 WISCONSIN AV/NW
WASHINGTON DC 20014

CHRONICLE of Higher Education

ISSN 0009-5982

November 25, 1981 • $1.25
Volume XXIII, Number 13

News Summary

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Salaries of female faculty members average 85 per cent of those that male academics receive, the Chronicle Survey finds. Story and table on Page 8.

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Freshman enrollment at private colleges and universities is down, but overall enrollment at the institutions is up by 1.1 per cent over last fall, new estimates show. Story and Fact-File on Page 10.

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President Reagan has named a conservative Republican to chair the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Story on Page 17.

Civil-rights groups hope to head off a proposal in Congress to consolidate the enforcement of equal-opportunity laws. Story on Page 17.

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NIH, Beset by Budget Uncertainties, to Cut 12 Pct. from Research Projects

Agency complying with Reagan's order to lower spending until Congress acts on funds

By JANET HOOK
WASHINGTON

More than 1,300 biomedical researchers scheduled to receive grants from the National Institutes of Health next month have been told that they will get about 12 per cent less money than they expected.

The agency has decided to cut support for continuing research projects and make fewer new grants—at least until Congress decides how much money it will finally provide for the health institutes in the fiscal year that began October 1.

The decision to cut spending affects only grants scheduled to be made in December. The move could be reversed if an appropriations bill were enacted that provided more money for the institutes than the $3.3-billion President Reagan has requested.

However, if uncertainty about the institutes' final budget is not resolved quickly, N.I.H. officials say, similar reductions will be made in spending for grants in January and possibly in subsequent months.

Case-by-Case Decisions

Most immediately affected by the cutback are 1,384 recipients of multiyear N.I.H. grants who are due to receive an annual installment of funds on December 1.

Although many such researchers were given tentative notices earlier this year of how much money they would receive, the institutes have now said that such continuing grants will be cut by 12 per cent.

William F. Raub, associate director of N.I.H. for extramural research and training, said the exact amount to be cut from each grant would be determined on a case-by-case basis.

"It is neither practical nor sensible to reduce every grant 12 per cent," Mr. Raub said. "In some cases, there may be compelling reasons to make less than a 12-per-cent cut. In others, there may be good reason to cut more."

The institutes have trimmed their grants to comply with a White House order, issued last month, that requires federal agencies to keep spending down to the levels recommended by President Reagan when he called for a 12-per-cent across-the-board reduction in his 1982 budget request for all nondefense programs. That spending level was mandated even though, for most programs, Congress had provided more money for the programs in a continu-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Appeals Court Rejects 'Academic Freedom' as Professor's Defense in Tenure-Vote Case

ATLANTA

Academic freedom does not entitle faculty members to refuse to testify in court about their involvement in tenure decisions, a federal appeals court ruled here last week.

The decision, handed down by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, held that the right to academic freedom is limited by "other important societal goals" and that it "cannot be used to give an institution of higher learning *carte blanche* to practice discrimination."

The unanimous decision upheld a lower court's ruling that sent James A. Dinnan, a University of Georgia professor of adult education and reading, to jail for three months last year.

In another case this month, a federal district judge in New York issued a decision that was the opposite of the Eleventh Circuit's. Judge Lawrence W. Pierce said that secrecy of votes is essential to preserving academic freedom.

Mr. Dinnan attracted national attention in July, 1980, when he surrendered to pris-

The text of the appeals court's decision appears on Pages 14 and 15.

on authorities in his academic regalia, announcing that he was going to jail in defense of the principles of academic freedom. He had been held in contempt of court by Judge Wilbur D. Owens after refusing to comply with the judge's order to

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

WIDE WORLD

James A. Dinnan

Colleges Urged to Combat 'Civic Illiteracy'

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY
WASHINGTON

American colleges and universities must develop programs for undergraduates and adults "to combat growing illiteracy about public issues," says a report by Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and Fred M. Hechinger, president of the New York Times Foundation.

"As a nation, we are becoming civically illiterate," Mr. Boyer and Mr. Hechinger write in *Higher Education in the Nation's Service*, which was released this week.

"Unless we find better ways to educate ourselves *as citizens*, we run the risk of drifting unwittingly into a new kind of Dark Age—a time when small cadres of specialists will control knowledge and thus control the decision-making process. These high priests of technology will understand, or claim to understand, the complicated issues, telling us what we should believe and how we should act. In this new age of growing confusion, citizens would make critical decisions not on the basis of what they know, but on the basis of blind faith in one or another set of professed experts."

An excerpt from the Carnegie Foundation's report appears on Pages 12 and 13.

As an antidote to civic illiteracy, they say, "the tired old academic workhorse 'civics' must be updated and restored in the curriculum to what was once an honored place."

For undergraduates, "we believe civic understanding can be increased through courses ranging from literature and art to nuclear physics and industrial engineering. A better grounding in rhetoric and logic,

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

40,000 Freshman Chemistry Students Later, Berkeley's Hildebrand Celebrates 100 Years

BERKELEY, CAL.

While most of his contemporaries have long since ended their scholarly publishing careers, Joel H. Hildebrand continues to make major contributions to chemistry—at the age of 100.

Mr. Hildebrand, professor emeritus of chemistry at the University of California at Berkeley, became a centenarian last week, and the day did not pass unnoticed on the campus where he taught from 1913 to 1952.

Congratulatory letters and citations from President Reagan, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Science Board were among the tributes Mr. Hildebrand received at a celebration attended by hundreds of scientists in front of Hildebrand Hall, the chemistry building that bears his name.

"To meet him," said David S. Saxon, president of the University of California, in a birthday message, "is to realize immediately that you are in the presence of a man for whom the laws of nature are not constraints, but milestones pointing the way to new achievements."

"Ever since he came here almost 70 years ago," said Ira Michael Heyman, chancellor at Berkeley, "Joel Hildebrand has made a deep and lasting impression on the Berkeley campus, and especially on the 40,000 students who were fortunate enough to take freshman chemistry from him.

"He has set the mark for what it means to be a dedicated scholar and teacher."

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

More than half of Joel H. Hildebrand's publications have appeared since his "retirement" in 1952. Yes, 1952.

Milestone in High School

Mr. Hildebrand, who maintains an office on the campus, continues to publish papers on his specialty, the chemistry of liquids. As he is fond of pointing out, more than half of his publications have appeared since his "retirement" in 1952. His most recent paper, on the state of hydrogen in liquid metals, was published this year.

While in high school, Mr. Hildebrand demonstrated that the correct chemical formula for nitric oxide was NO, not N_2O_2 as was stated in a chemistry text.

"That experiment was a milestone in my career," he says. "It demonstrated that even a lad in high school could, by a well-reasoned experiment, demolish a theory asserted in a pretentious book by a Harvard professor."

Later, as a research chemist, he published brilliant papers on the chemistry of solutions, which included work that helped change the mixture of gases used by deep-sea divers to prevent the often fatal "bends."

He also served as dean of men, dean of letters and science, and dean of chemistry at Berkeley.

Students and colleagues of Mr. Hildebrand say he was a popular lecturer who, when he reached the mandatory retirement age of 70, objected to being forced to stop teaching undergraduates. He proposed that a better way of determining when a professor ought to retire would be to see how many of his or her students were awake after 15 minutes of the lecture.

Despite what he calls his "pseudo-retirement," he has remained active in research on the campus. Ten years ago, when he was 90, students would regularly see him bound up the stairs to his office.

"Twenty years ago I attained the age when, at nearly any other university, I would have been evicted as at least theoretically senile," he wrote in 1972. "But I was given one of the best offices in Latimer Hall and allowed to keep my laboratory in Lewis Hall. It is now in Hildebrand Hall, the most beautiful building on the campus. The regents got tired of waiting for me to die before naming it."

A Love of the Outdoors

Mr. Hildebrand continues to live near the Berkeley campus with his wife of 73 years, Emily, who is 95. He has three sons, a daughter, 12 grandchildren, and 13 great-grandchildren, some of whom helped him blow out the 100 candles on his birthday cake.

One of his sons, Milton, a professor of zoology at the University of California's Davis campus, told the 500 guests at last week's convocation that his father had instilled in all of his children a love of the outdoors.

The elder Mr. Hildebrand was president of the Sierra Club from 1937 to 1939, an avid hiker and skier, and a manager of the U.S. Olympic ski team.

He celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday by swimming a half mile in 22 minutes.

"I used swim fins and webbed gloves," Mr. Hildebrand said soon after, "because a man of intelligence should apply his power efficiently, not just churn the water."

"I used to be a pretty good skier, but my legs no longer obey me very well," he said more recently. "I am probably dying from my feet upward, which is better than starting at the top."

Skiing and Education

Mr. Hildebrand, a prolific writer, has published books on skiing, camping, and hiking—as well as a book of whimsical verse entitled *The Lowdown on Higher Education*.

Among his observations on higher learning:

▶ "A university should be primarily not a place of compulsions but one of opportunities."

▶ "Freshmen . . . are more dependent upon good teaching than at any later period. It is, therefore, more of a challenge to teach at this stage and more of an art to do it well."

▶ "The discovery of truth and its transmission to others belong together, and their joint exercise can afford satisfactions greater than either one practiced by itself."

For his accomplishments, the University of California last week presented Mr. Hildebrand with the Berkeley Medal, a new award of which he is the first recipient. A $250,000 endowment for the Joel H. Hildebrand chair in the university's college of chemistry was also established by the Standard Oil Company of California.

"While contributing to the advancement of science . . . he established a reputation as a science teacher *par excellence*," wrote George C. Pimental and Kenneth S. Pitzer, professors of chemistry at Berkeley, in an editorial in a recent issue of *Science* magazine.

At a time when federal support for science education is waning, they said, Mr. Hildebrand's ideas and enthusiasm for teaching science "should be remembered."

"Putting them into practice is a fitting way to wish Joel Hildebrand a happy hundredth birthday," they said.

—KIM MC DONALD

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payments to an unspecified number of former students who withdrew from its correspondence courses in recent years.

The commission charged that the institution, a subsidiary of Macmillan Inc., the publishing company, misled students by basing its refund policy on the completion of "lesson assignments" without making clear that most of those would be finished at the beginning of a course.

The publisher said in a statement that both it and LaSalle "vigorously deny" the charges. In addition, Barry J. Cutler, a lawyer for the school and a former assistant general counsel at the F.T.C., called the complaint "almost incomprehensible as to what [the] theory is and who got hurt."

The commission, which ordered LaSalle to revise its policy last year, said it had filed suit after negotiations had failed to produce an agreement.

• Most Companies Provide Aid for Continuing Education

About 90 per cent of the country's major business and industrial companies provide tuition-aid plans for their professional employees, and about 80 per cent offer the same benefit for production workers, according to a survey by the Conference Board, an economic-research organization in New York.

The survey found that 75 per cent of the companies require that continuing-education courses be related to employees' work to qualify for tuition aid.

About 5 per cent of professional employees and 3 per cent of production workers take advantage of the tuition-aid programs, according to the survey, which included more than 6,000 companies in the banking, insurance, manufacturing, retailing, and utilities industries.

• Corrections

▶ Because of a typographical error, a story on the scholarly study of science fiction in *The Chronicle*, November 11, overestimated the anticipated sales of a series of books on science-fiction writers published by Oxford University Press. Oxford expects each volume in the series to sell 10,000, not 100,000, copies in paperback in its first year.

▶ A Fact-File in the *The Chronicle*, November 4, on the number of adult-education registrations by subject area in 1979-80 gave the total for foreign languages as 52,493. The correct total is 152,493.

Notes on . . .

Affirmative Action

"Most students would not be covered by Title IX for most . . . of their college experience" under a bill introduced by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, to narrow the scope of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. That is the conclusion of an analysis of the measure by the Project on the Status and Education of Women of the Association of American Colleges.

Under s 1361, Title IX—which bars sex bias in federally assisted education programs or activities—would apply only to programs that receive direct federal aid. "Programs which receive direct funding are usually highly specialized (*e.g.*, vocational education, remedial programs for disadvantaged students) and involve only a very small number of college students," according to the analysis.

Under Senator Hatch's bill, "only the few students who are involved in these special programs would be protected by Title IX and assured a nondiscriminatory environment," it said.

"Programs that did not receive federal assistance could restrict the admission of women. For example, a program to train computer specialists could limit (or exempt) women for any reason whatsoever, such as believing that women were not as good in math as men."

Copies of the analysis cost $1 and are available from the Project on the Status and Education of Women, Association of American Colleges, 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 20009.

▪

The regents of the University of Michigan have passed a resolution saying that despite Senator Hatch's bill, and despite proposals by the Department of Labor to narrow the affirmative-action requirements for recipients of federal contracts, they "reaffirm their commitment to principles of nondiscrimination in intercollegiate athletic programs, as well as in other activities."

Harold T. Shapiro, president of the university, told deans and other university administrators, "I am determined that the university will continue its firm commitment to affirmative action and equal opportunity regardless of the apparent pullback in these areas on the part of the federal government."

Noting the tight fiscal situation at the university, Mr. Shapiro added, "Since we will have fewer hiring opportunities, every opportunity we have must be approached as a unique chance to live up to the university's affirmative-action goals."

▪

The council of the American Historical Association has approved *Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia*, designed to help history departments "measure their progress in providing equity for women historians."

Drafted by the organization's Committee on Women Historians, the guidelines recommend that since women make up 25 per cent of those holding Ph.D.'s in history, "at least every fourth full-time tenure-track history appointment in U.S. colleges should go to a woman."

A second recommendation is that "over the next five years at least every fourth grant of tenure by history departments should go to a woman." Even if departments met this goal, the guidelines noted, it "would produce a very modest increase, to about one-eighth women among all tenured historians by 1986."

—CHERYL M. FIELDS

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Men's and Women's 1981-82 Salaries Compared

	Public institutions				Private institutions				All institutions			
	Average [1]	Increase [2]	High [3]	Low [4]	Average [1]	Increase [2]	High [3]	Low [4]	Average [1]	Increase [2]	High [3]	Low [4]
Ph.D.-granting universities												
Men	$28,542	8.3%	$34,000	$22,250	$31,343	10.6%	$38,535	$25,800	$29,290	9.0%	$36,050	$23,700
Women	23,012	8.0%	25,650	18,842	25,857	9.1%	30,000	19,000	23,772	8.3%	28,000	19,000
Institutions granting other graduate degrees												
Men	$25,832	8.0%	$30,400	$22,000	$24,707	10.3%	$28,600	$19,500	$25,529	8.6%	$29,100	$20,790
Women	21,457	8.7%	24,100	17,280	20,289	11.3%	22,280	17,900	21,143	9.4%	23,423	17,700
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees												
Men	—	—	—	—	$21,296	9.6%	$24,400	$17,000	$21,296	9.6%	$25,000	$17,100
Women	—	—	—	—	18,990	10.6%	20,300	15,650	18,890	10.6%	20,300	15,650
2-year colleges												
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$22,478	9.3%	$24,500	$19,000
Women	—	—	—	—					21,499	8.4%	22,718	18,165
All institutions [5]												
Men	$27,041	8.2%	$31,711	$22,165	$25,980	10.3%	$30,050	$18,800	$25,783	8.9%	$30,400	$20,000
Women	22,151	8.4%	24,814	18,000	21,742	10.3%	22,600	16,500	21,904	8.9%	24,000	17,200

Comparisons by Discipline

	Women	Men
Arts (a)		
Average salary [1]	$18,610	$25,290
Increase [2]	8.3%	8.0%
High [3]	$20,500	$27,900
Low [4]	13,500	19,100
Business (b)		
Average salary [1]	$25,065	$27,284
Increase [2]	12.6%	10.5%
High [3]	$28,000	$34,000
Low [4]	20,286	21,000
Engineering (c)		
Average salary [1]	$24,596	$28,700
Increase [2]	9.9%	10.5%
High [3]	—	$37,000
Low [4]	—	26,000
Humanities (d)		
Average salary [1]	$21,337	$24,892
Increase [2]	9.1%	8.6%
High [3]	$24,500	$27,413
Low [4]	16,282	19,000
Physical education(e)		
Average salary [1]	$23,006	$24,530
Increase [2]	7.8%	8.7%
High [3]	$24,655	$27,160
Low [4]	18,720	20,100
Science (f)		
Average salary [1]	$21,422	$27,004
Increase [2]	8.1%	9.0%
High [3]	$22,500	$30,000
Low [4]	16,500	20,532
Social sciences (g)		
Average salary [1]	$21,494	$25,626
Increase [2]	7.3%	8.6%
High [3]	$24,800	$29,975
Low [4]	19,000	18,800
Vocational education (h)		
Average salary [1]	$21,008	$23,111
Increase [2]	9.5%	7.5%
High [3]	$22,350	$25,338
Low [4]	17,000	19,400

— Indicates insufficient data for reliable estimate.
[1] Estimated mean salary, not including fringe benefits, of full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts.
[2] Percentage increase, average 1981-82 salary over average 1980-81 salary.
[3] A fourth of faculty members received more than this amount.
[4] A fourth of faculty members received less than this amount.
[5] Does not include institutions where faculty members do not have academic ranks.
(a) Includes applied and fine arts, architecture, art history, cinema, dance, music, and theater.
(b) Includes accounting, business administration and management, business law, economics, finance, hospital administration, and marketing.
(c) Includes computer science.
(d) Includes classics, English, foreign languages, journalism, linguistics, literature, linguistics, philosophy, radio and television, religion, speech, and writing.
(e) Includes coaching, exercise physiology, movement science, and recreation.
(f) Includes astronomy, biology, biochemistry, biophysics, botany, chemistry, earth sciences, environmental science, forestry, geology, meteorology, pharmacy, physics, physiology, statistics, and zoology.
(g) Includes anthropology, child development, clinical psychology, elementary and secondary education, educational psychology, educational administration, geography, government, history, political science, psychology, sociology, and social work.
(h) Includes agriculture, drafting, electronic and engineering technology, family relations, food science, health and safety, health professions other than nursing, human ecology, nutrition, occupational therapy, physical therapy, public health, and textiles.

Note: Survey data are based on responses of 4,319 individuals, weighted to represent faculty members at colleges and universities of all types except law and medical schools, proprietary institutions, private two-year colleges, and colleges with fewer than 500 students. Faculty members in the group from which the sample was drawn offered courses in the fall of 1980; those hired for their first faculty jobs in the fall of 1981 were not included. Salary figures do not include the value of contributed services of members of religious orders or others. There is a 95-per-cent probability that the average salary figure for men at all institutions is within $320 of the average found in the sample. For women at all institutions, the comparable "95-per-cent confidence interval" is $466. Confidence intervals for other salary averages are included in a technical report on survey design and sampling statistics that will be available from John Minter Associates late in January. Specific questions may be addressed to John Minter Associates, P.O. Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

Female Professors Average 15 Pct. Less Pay Than Males

Women on college and university faculties this year are being paid, on the average, 85 per cent of what their male colleagues get, the Chronicle Survey has found.

The survey of faculty salaries for 1981-82 found that pay increases for both men and women averaged 8.9 per cent. A year ago, the Chronicle Survey found that women's average salaries had risen at a faster rate than men's: 9.6 per cent and 8.8 per cent, respectively.

This year's average salaries, estimated by the Chronicle Survey for faculty members of all ranks, are $25,783 for men and $21,904 for women. The averages are for full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts.

The greatest gap in average faculty salaries occurs in the arts and the sciences, the Survey shows. In the arts, the average salary for women this year is $18,610, which is only 74 per cent of the $25,290 average reported for men in the same disciplines. In the sciences, women average $21,422—79 per cent of the men's average of $27,004.

Women come the closest to matching men's salaries in physical education. Their average in that area is $23,006, which is 94 per cent of the men's average of $24,530.

The average salaries for women in other disciplines, according to Chronicle Survey estimates, equal 92 per cent of the men's average in business and economics; 91 per cent in vocational education; 86 per cent in engineering and in the humanities; and 84 per cent in the social sciences.

On the average, women received larger percentage increases than men at private colleges that offer only bachelor's degrees. At those institutions, the women's average this year is 10.6 per cent higher than last year's average, compared with an increase of 9.6 per cent for men in the same type of college.

Women's salaries increased by a larger percentage than men's at comprehensive colleges and universities, while men received the larger percentage increase at Ph.D.-granting universities and two-year colleges.

Data for the Chronicle Survey were obtained this fall from 4,319 individual faculty members and were weighted to represent faculty members at all colleges and universities except law and medical schools, proprietary institutions, private two-year colleges, and institutions with fewer than 500 students.

The survey was designed and conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates of Boulder, Colo., an organization specializing in higher-education studies.—JACK MAGARRELL

Grand Jury Indicts President, 4 Others at 2-Year College

GARDEN CITY, N.Y.

Five employees of Nassau Community College, including the president and a vice-president, have been indicted by a county grand jury on charges of official misconduct and misusing funds.

All five have pleaded innocent to the charges, which followed a seven-month investigation by the Nassau County district attorney.

According to a spokesman for the college, the president, Robert R. Gwydir, has since begun "a sick leave of indeterminate duration" on the orders of his physician because of headaches and backaches that may be related to stress.

The college's trustees, who were scheduled to meet late last week, were expected to name an interim president from a list of candidates provided by the system office of the State University of New York. Nassau Community College, which has 22,000 students, is part of the state-university system.

Mr. Gwydir and Albert E. Donor, Jr., vice-president for policy, planning, and development, were charged with hiring relatives of college employees as teachers and administrators for a Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program operated by the college.

Among those hired in violation of CETA rules, the indictment says, was Mr. Gwydir's son, Mark. Also hired were the wife of the dean of evening and extension programs, the daughter of the CETA program administrator, and the daughter of an associate vice-president, according to the charges.

Mr. Donor, who is also an adjunct professor in the biology department, has also been charged with collecting $2,500 in pay for classes he allegedly never taught.

Others indicted were:

▶ Lawrence DellAquila, a former associate vice-president and director of the college's physical-education complex who is now a professor of physical education. He is accused of submitting falsified timecards. Mr. DellAquila was charged earlier this year with accepting an illegal consulting fee from the New York Arrows soccer team, which holds its practices in a campus building.

▶ Henry Wendel, an associate professor of engineering, who is charged with illegally signing an agreement that allows the Nassau High School Hockey League to hold practices in another building on the campus, which is located on a former Air Force base. Mr. Wendel is secretary of the hockey league, a for-profit organization.

▶ George Paterson, an assistant in the college's public-relations office. He is accused of holding an $8,000-a-year post in the admissions office for which he did no work.

Because the indictments were returned only five days before elections for a number of county posts, some observers, including President Gwydir's lawyer, have said the charges may have been politically motivated.

"We are reasonably confident that everybody will be cleared of all the allegations," said Bob Allen, assistant to the president for college advancement. He characterized the charges as "fairly ridiculous."

—LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

FACT–FILE

Enrollment Changes at Private Institutions for Fall of 1981 Compared with Fall of 1980

	Freshman	Undergraduate	Professional	Graduate	Total
Type of Institution					
Research and Ph.D.-granting	– 9.1%	+ 0.8%	+ 1.2%	+ 0.8%	+ 0.8%
Comprehensive	– 1.3%	+ 1.4%	+ 2.9%	+ 1.9%	+ 1.1%
Selective liberal arts	– 2.1%	+ 0.0%	—	– 0.7%	– 0.7%
Less-selective liberal arts	– 1.2%	+ 4.8%	—	+ 4.2%	+ 0.8%
2 year	– 1.7%	– 7.9%	—	—	– 2.9%
Professional and specialized	+ 2.4%	+ 7.6%	+ 3.5%	+ 4.7%	+ 4.0%
Region					
North Central	– 4.6%	– 0.6%	+ 1.9%	– 0.3%	– 0.2%
Mid-Atlantic	– 1.2%	+ 5.0%	+ 2.1%	+ 3.3%	+ 1.0%
Northeast	+ 1.0%	+ 1.4%	+ 3.5%	+ 0.9%	+ 1.5%
South	– 3.8%	+ 7.6%	+ 4.7%	+ 5.4%	+ 2.3%
West, Southwest	– 0.7%	+ 1.0%	+ 1.4%	+ 3.0%	+ 1.4%
Total	**– 2.0%**	**+ 2.9%**	**+ 2.8%**	**+ 1.9%**	**+ 1.1%**

Note: Based on data from 634 colleges and universities, weighted to represent enrollment in all private institutions.

SOURCE: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

THE SCT CHALLENGE . . .

At CAUSE '81, SCT invites direct comparisons of our "Systems of the 80's" against any "pre-packaged" solution.

Selecting software can be complex. The University of Illinois simplified the process by asking these questions:

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- ☐ Does It *Fully Utilize* State-of-the-Art and Operationally Efficient Data Base Technology?
- ☐ Is It *On-Line/Interactive* and Provide for *Real Time* Information Update?
- ☐ Is It a *Mature, Field-Operational* Product, *Demonstrable* in Multiple Environments?
- ☐ Is User Department *Functionality* an Integral *Design* Feature?
- ☐ Does Implementation Include *Full* Technical, User, and Policy Level Orientation, Training, and Installation *Support?*
- ☐ Are Subject Matter *Specialists* Routinely Provided as *Part* of Implementation?
- ☐ Is There a Comprehensive *Written Plan* of Implementation Showing Milestone *Dates?*
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Freshman Rolls Drop 2 Pct. at Independent Colleges

By JACK MAGARRELL
WASHINGTON

Freshman classes at private colleges and universities are about 2 per cent smaller this fall than they were a year ago, according to estimates by the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities.

The estimates, based on data from 634 institutions, indicate that total enrollment on the private campuses this fall is 1.1 per cent higher than it was last fall.

Combined enrollment at both private and public institutions is up an estimated 1.6 per cent this fall, according to an earlier report based on data from more than 1,000 colleges and universities.

The overall-enrollment study, by the University of Alabama and the American College Testing Program (*The Chronicle*, November 4), found the largest increases at two-year colleges, most of which are public, and among students enrolled on a part-time basis.

The survey of private colleges by the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities did not distinguish between full-time and part-time students.

Uncertainty About Aid

Officials of the institute said the survey indicated that "uncertainty about student aid clearly affected freshman enrollment."

"Should this trend continue for more than a year," they said, "independent colleges and universities could be in danger of losing their share of future pools of students."

The N.I.I.C.U. study shows differences in enrollment by level of study and geographical region.

The most noticeable declines in enrollment were in the North Central region, where states have been strongly affected by adverse conditions in the auto industry.

Enrollment of first-year students at private institutions in the North Central states was down 4.6 per cent from last fall, the N.I.I.C.U. estimated, and total private-college enrollment in the region was down 0.2 per cent.

The Northeast was the only region reporting an increase in enrollment of first-year students—up 1 per cent, according to the private-college study. First-year enrollment was down 3.8 per cent in the South, down 1.2 per cent in the Mid-Atlantic region, and down 0.7 per cent in the West and Southwest.

Despite the drop in freshman enrollment at private institutions in the Southern states, total enrollment there was up 2.3 per cent, compared with increases of 1.5 per cent in the Northeast, 1.4 per cent in the West and Southwest, and 1 per cent in the Mid-Atlantic region.

Specialized Schools Gain

Estimates of private-college enrollment in all regions combined showed 2.9 per cent more undergraduates, 2.8 per cent more professional students, and 1.9 per cent more graduate students.

Among the private institutions surveyed by the N.I.I.C.U., professional schools and other specialized institutions (such as schools of law, medicine, music, and art) were the only category that showed a gain in first-year students this fall. The 2.4-per-cent increase in number of freshmen was part of an overall increase of 4 per cent at such institutions.

The survey showed a drop of more than 9 per cent in freshman enrollment at Ph.D.-granting universities, although increases in enrollment of other undergraduate, graduate, and professional students raised the universities' total enrollment 0.8 per cent above last fall's total.

Changes in total enrollment estimated by the N.I.I.C.U. for other kinds of private institutions included a gain of 1.1 per cent for comprehensive colleges and universities, a loss of 0.7 per cent for the more selective liberal-arts colleges, a gain of 0.8 per cent for the less selective liberal-arts colleges, and a loss of 2.9 per cent for two-year colleges.

More than 1,600 Faculty Positions in Engineering Were Vacant in 1980

WASHINGTON

A tenth of the 16,200 faculty positions in engineering at American colleges and universities were vacant in the fall of 1980, the National Science Foundation reports.

The vacancy rate would have been higher, N.S.F. said, had it not been for engineers from other countries. Nearly a fourth of all junior faculty members in engineering—instructors and assistant professors—received their bachelor's degrees outside the United States.

Data for the study, conducted for N.S.F. by the American Council on Education, were collected from 181 schools of engineering and weighted to represent the 244 institutions that had at least one accredited degree program in engineering in 1979.

The highest faculty-vacancy rate was in computer engineering, where 16 per cent of the positions were unfilled, followed by industrial engineering, with 13 per cent. Aeronautical and astronautical engineering had the lowest vacancy rate—4 per cent.

Harder to Recruit

Greater difficulty in recruiting faculty members during the past five years was reported by 64 per cent of the public engineering schools and 29 per cent of the private schools. All but 12 per cent of the schools reported some decline in their ability to recruit faculty members.

Engineering deans included in the survey blamed the shortage on competition from industry and on a decline in the number of people getting doctor's degrees in engineering.

The deans said they did not have much trouble retaining existing faculty members. Only 3 per cent of those in full-time permanent positions resigned during 1979-80 to take jobs in industry, the deans reported.

Teaching Loads Increased

Of the engineering schools reporting difficulty in recruiting faculty members, 80 per cent said they had increased the teaching loads of remaining faculty members. Two-thirds of the schools reported a greater reliance on graduate teaching assistants or part-time faculty members, and 54 per cent reported they were unable to offer courses in certain subjects.

Three-fourths of the engineering schools reported that faculty-recruiting difficulties had resulted in lower quality of research, and four-fifths reported a decline in the quality of instruction.

The study found that 40 per cent of the faculty vacancies had existed for at least a year. Positions were counted as vacant if filled by visiting or other temporary faculty members.

At the 50 engineering schools that spend the most money for research and development in engineering, the proportion of faculty positions unfilled was 8 per cent of the total, compared with the overall average of 11 per cent, the science foundation said.

—JACK MAGARRELL